

Reagan to extend European tour

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan will extend his spring trip to Europe to include stops in London, at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Bonn, for a summit of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation nations, the White House announced Friday. Stops in Versailles, for a seven-nation economic summit conference and in Rome for an audience with Pope John Paul II were announced earlier. As the schedule stands now, Mr. Reagan will spend June 4-6 in Versailles, conferring with the leaders of Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan and Canada. He will spend June 7 in Rome, meeting with the Pope and Italian President Sandro Pertini. Later that day, he will fly to London, and on June 9 he will fly to Bonn.

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Perez de Cuellar snubs Mayor Koch

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has declined an invitation to lunch with New York Mayor Edward Koch who called the United Nations a hypocritical cesspool Thursday. Mr. Perez de Cuellar's spokesman said Friday that plans for the lunch had been postponed for the time being but "the secretary-general looks forward to meeting the mayor at a later date." Jewish Mr. Koch, outraged at recent U.N. condemnation of Israel for annexing the Golan Heights, told a press conference Thursday it was time to add a new slogan on cowardice and hypocrisy to the Isaiah Wall opposite the U.N. The wall, owned by the city, now has engraved in granite a quote from the Prophet Isaiah asking the nations of the world to "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks." Mr. Koch said he got the idea after receiving a call from Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum who, the mayor said, wanted the wall taken down because U.N. actions against his country made a mockery of the Hebrew prophet's words.

Gandhi to tour Scandinavia

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will tour Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden next June, the United News of India quoted official sources as saying Friday. Mrs. Gandhi visited Sweden in 1972, but she has not toured the other three countries since becoming prime minister in 1966. Mrs. Gandhi is scheduled to pay a four-day visit to Britain next month.

Tanker breaks up in mid-Atlantic

FALMOUTH, England (R) — A tanker broke up in mid-Atlantic Friday and U.S. Air Force teams flew from Britain and the Azores to try to save 21 people clinging to its sinking stern. Eleven others on a lifeboat were reported missing. The 12,000-tonne Greek-owned Victory broke in two in ferocious seas about 500 miles north of the Azores early this morning. A spokesman for Falmouth coastguard, which is coordinating rescue attempts, said 21 people were clinging for their lives to the sinking stern of the tanker, which had been carrying molasses from Florida to Liverpool. "Their position is desperate," he said. They had no more lifeboats or life-rafts.

Jerusalem Arabs stage strike

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Shopkeepers in Arab East Jerusalem went on strike Thursday after accusing the Israeli tax authorities of harassment, and to demand greater police protection after the murder of a prominent Arab merchant, Daoud Dajani, on Tuesday. Police reinforcements went to the narrow alleyways of the old walled city and two youths were arrested for alleged anti-Israeli incitement, police sources said. Arab merchants in Jerusalem said they had been harassed by collectors of value added tax, and by an increase of violent crimes against Arabs in recent months.

Laser operation cures cataract

AMMAN (J.T.) — An operation to remove a cataract from the eye of a patient by using a laser beam was conducted successfully by eye specialist and ophthalmic surgeon Nureddin Arafat at Jordan University Hospital Thursday. The 25-minute operation, the first of its type in Jordan, did not involve the normal cutting. It was conducted on Othman Al Attrash at the specialist's clinic. Dr. Arafat told the Jordan Times that the patient will feel better in four weeks, and will be completely cured in four months. The patient, Othman Al Attrash, said that over the past three years he had suffered continuously from headache accompanied by a gradual weakening of his vision. He said that Dr. Arafat had prescribed for him 13-day medical treatment prior to the operation, and he was quite happy.

Europeans disown committee's decision to meet in Jerusalem

STRASBOURG, France (R) — The governments of the 21-member Council of Europe Friday expressed anger at plans by the organization's parliamentary assembly to visit occupied Jerusalem at the invitation of the Israeli Knesset.

Faced with criticism from Islamic and Arab countries, the council's ministerial committee said in a statement that it had dissociated itself from the visit due in May. The committee also said that an assembly committee meeting in Jerusalem could not be taken as a sign that the council's member governments recognised Israel's annexation of the eastern part of the city.

Iraq, Iran near accord on POW family visits

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Kuwait and Muslim and Christian humanitarian organisations were pursuing contacts Friday with Iraq and Iran to arrange family visits for the estimated 10,000 prisoners of the Iran-Iraq war. "We are preparing arrangements (for the family visits) with the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross after having undertaken contacts with officials in Iran and Iraq," Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said.

PLO, Lebanese allies reject plan to reinforce U.N. troops

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's leftist national movement Friday rejected a government plan to reinforce United Nations troops in South Lebanon and extend their area of operations. The movement, a coalition of 13 leftist parties allied to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said in a statement the plan contained no guarantee that U.N. troops could move into the border strip now controlled by an Israeli-backed Lebanese militia.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), set up in 1978 after Israel's invasion of South Lebanon, at present controls only a part of its mandated territory.

The national movement said the Lebanese government was asking the U.N. Security Council to increase UNIFIL's strength from 6,000 to 7,000 to enable it to move south into the border strip and north and west into areas con-

According to diplomatic sources, the decision was influenced by confirmation of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel next month.

The Knesset, Israel's parliament, has had observer status at the Council of Europe since 1957. Last month it was host for a meeting of the assembly's committee on social and health questions.

Both the 40-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference and the Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi have protested about the proposed meeting, which they say will damage relations between Europe and the Arab World.

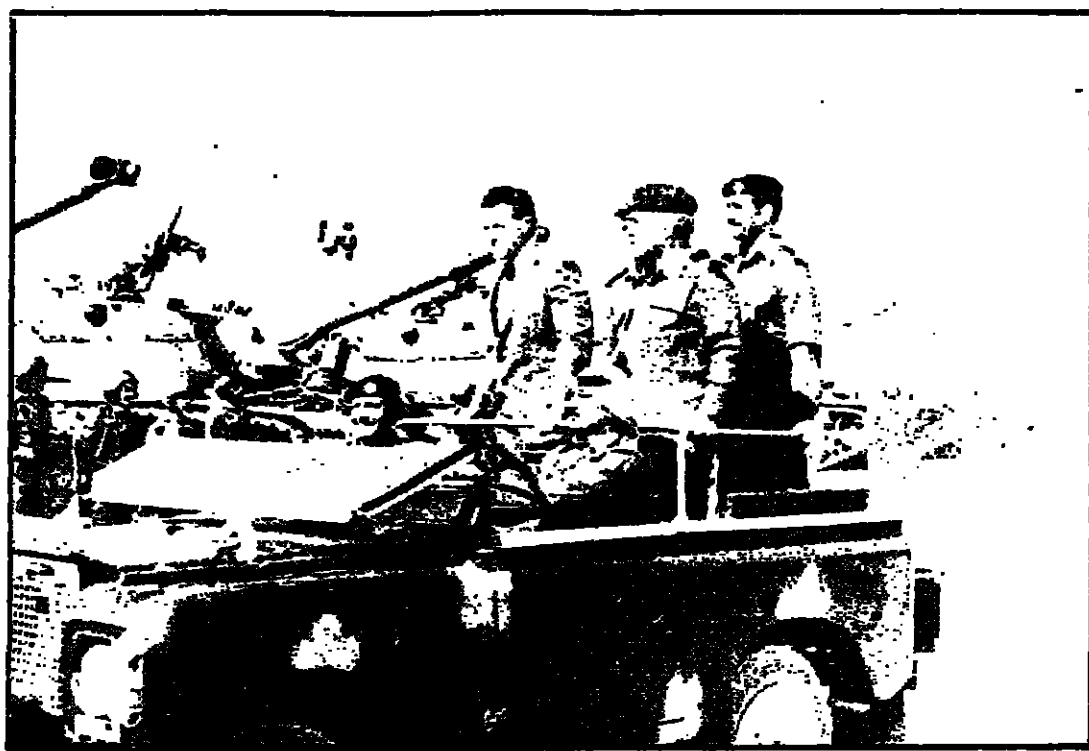
The Council of Europe, which groups all the West European states except Finland, was set up in 1949 to defend democracy and protect human rights.

Only 19 countries are represented in its parliamentary assembly. Cypriot representatives have not been accepted since 1964 and Turkish members were excluded last May after the military takeover in Turkey in September 1980.

Ahmad to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The developments come two days after press conference statements by Kuwait Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad Al Sabah pledging Kuwaiti good offices and efforts in revitalising the Islamic and nonaligned peace missions with a view to effecting a "stop shooting and start talking" formula for the 16-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

Friday's announcements indicated that an agreement on the POW visits was imminent.

Iraq and Iran have differed on the site where the visits were to be arranged — according to an as yet undefined procedure. But Iraq has now agreed with Iran's standing choice of Kuwait, which lies midway between the two nations.



His Majesty King Hussein and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger review tanks of the Jordanian Armed Forces during a visit to army positions on Thursday. In the passenger seat in Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Hassan confers with Weinberger

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan conferred in his office Friday evening with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Weinberger's aides and U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets. It was also attended by Court Minister Amer Khammash, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and Jordan's Ambassador to the U.S. Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

His Majesty King Hussein and

Mr. Weinberger had conferred at the army headquarters in Amman on Thursday. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Jordan's ambassador to the U.S. and the army chief of staff as well as Mr. Weinberger's aides. The U.S. secretary who arrived for an official visit to Jordan Wednesday also visited a number of Jordanian army positions.

Morocco, U.S. agree on joint military panel

MARRAKESH, Morocco (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced Friday that the United States and Morocco would soon begin talks aimed at making transit facilities in Morocco potentially available to U.S. forces in an emergency.

Mr. Haig said no decisions had yet been reached but that "positive and affirmative communication was established" on the issue during his talks here with King Hassan II of Morocco and government leaders.

He also told a news conference ending an overnight visit here that the two nations would establish a joint military commission which would consult periodically. Its first meeting would be this spring in Rabat, the Moroccan capital.

Asked about the military transit rights, he said two specific facilities were being discussed.

Mr. Haig did not identify the facilities but other officials noted that before 1963 the U.S. had air bases in Morocco, including a naval air base at Kenitra north of Rabat.

"Nothing has been discounted," Mr. Haig said. "Nothing has been specifically approved but I think that in the near future detailed discussions will focus on these facilities."

"It is important that the advocates of peace and stability cooperate together more closely in the period ahead," he said.

The joint military commission was needed because military relationships between the U.S. and Morocco had advanced to the point where a more formal structure was needed to deal with security matters of mutual interest.

He said he had been encouraged that members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) seemed to be working together more in support of Morocco's initiative for a ceasefire and referendum to settle its war in the Western Sahara.

Shortly after the news conference Mr. Haig left for Bucharest to confer with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania in his first visit to a Warsaw Pact country.

The U.S. has in the past said it is neutral about the sovereignty of Western Sahara, but it does not recognise the Polisario and has allowed U.S. weapons to be used against them by Morocco.

The latest initiative to end the Saharan conflict, made this week by a seven-nation committee of the OAU, has foundered because of disagreement about which countries are party to the conflict.

Israel to resist U.S. arms sales to Jordan

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, expressing concern over reports that the United States was considering increasing sales of advanced fighter planes to Jordan, said Friday Israel "would do everything it could to prevent weapons sales to its Arab enemies."

In an Israel Radio interview, Mr. Shamir said Israel had already begun work against the possible sale of F-16 fighter planes to Jordan, but did not elaborate.

Mr. Shamir said he hoped reports that the United States agree to a Jordanian request for F-16 fighter bombers did not reflect American government policy.

Asked whether Israel would go to the same lengths in expressing opposition to the possible sale as it had to the supplying of U.S. fighter and radar planes to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Shamir said, "I hope very much it won't come to that."

Pope arrives in Nigeria

LAGOS (R) — Pope John Paul arrived in Lagos Friday to a welcome from cheering Nigerian crowds at the start of a four-nation West African tour.

The 61-year-old pontiff, who smiled and waved at the crowds, was greeted by Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari, a Muslim, and the Christian vice-president, Dr. Alex Ekwueme.

Thousands of people had flocked to the capital to see the first pope to visit Nigeria, where 7.2 million of the 80 million population are Roman Catholics.

After five days in Nigeria, Pope John Paul will go on to Benin, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. The pope emerged from the plane to a 21-gun salute, looking healthy and smiling. The Vatican and Nigerian flags flew from the cockpit.

The pope said in his statement on arrival: "I am happy to set foot in your beloved land... for me this is a moment of great joy, before me there unfolds a vision of hope."

"I have come in order to meet people of different religious persuasions, both individuals and communities, and I earnestly hope that my presence among you will express the love and respect that I have for all of you as well as my esteem for the worthy religious values that you cherish."

The pope then left to drive through cheering crowds to the mass site at the national stadium. Pope to Africa with faith, page 8.

Iranian students strike in Paris

PARIS (R) — About 20 Iranian students have gone on hunger strike here in protest at what they call the crimes of Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the spokeswoman for a Muslim students organisation says.

The hunger strikers, staging their protest in a church, are sympathisers with the radical Mujahadeen guerrilla movement, she added on Friday.

NATO rejects Soviet proposals

BRUSSELS, Belgium (A.P.) — The Western alliance Friday rejected the latest Soviet missile reduction proposal as "inherently unfair" and endorsed U.S. handling of the three-month old U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva. Richard Burt, director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, said after an alliance-wide strategy session, "the allies continue strongly to support the U.S. negotiating approach to intermediate nuclear force negotiations in Geneva." The Soviets have regrettably recently made public details of their negotiating approach. The proposal itself is inherently unfair and would not seriously address the problem of the Soviet nuclear buildup.

Foreign ministers open conference on Golan measures

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers opened a special meeting Friday night to discuss Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, with Syria proposing economic sanctions against the United States for supporting Israel.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Hafiz Khaddam made the main speech at the opening session which adjourned after an hour and a half with delegates due to reconvene on Saturday.

Mr. Khaddam spoke behind closed doors. But Syria had earlier circulated a document calling for a string of measures, including a halt to American imports, to Arab investment in American institutions and to ties with U.S. firms working in the Arab World.

Delegates quoted Mr. Khaddam as saying Syria's proposal was a minimum for Damascus, but they added that he showed some flexibility and indicated Syria was ready to discuss the document.

Even as it stood, the Syrian document appeared milder than expected. It did not specifically call for an oil embargo against the U.S. but merely said Arab oil-exporting states should consider the position of their customer countries towards Arab interests.

Syria is incensed that Washington, despite criticising the December 14 annexation, vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution proposing sanctions against Israel and later vetoed against a General Assembly text to similar effect.

Delegates reported that the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait had been meeting privately until shortly before the session began in an attempt to work out a formula acceptable to all.

They said Syria was pressing oil-rich Arab states for further financial aid to help it build up its military power and work towards the "strategic balance" with Israel that Damascus has long advocated.

Mr. Klibi expressed regret that Japan and all members of the European Common Market except Greece had voted against the General Assembly resolution earlier this month. But he praised the "courageous position" of Greece in voting for it.

In a low-key speech, he expressed pain that the U.S. "whom all sorts of relations and interests link with the Arab World, only guarantees what it calls Israel's security, and in its solidarity with the Zionist entity even guarantees its right to commit aggression against its neighbours."

Qasem Statement

Upon his departure for Tunis to take part in the meeting, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said that the deteriorating Arab situation has offered Israel the opportunity for implementing its expansionist and aggressive plan, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

He said the Jordanian delegation will submit to the meeting a working paper that stresses the need for speedy and serious action to bolster Arab solidarity.

This can be achieved through carrying out joint programmes in the political, economic, information and military fields in line with resolutions adopted at the Amman, Tunis and Baghdad summits. Mr. Qasem added, Petra said that the Jordanian working paper "stresses the need for each Arab state to abide by national commitments, to uphold Arab rights everywhere in the face of any aggression, to steer away from polarisation policies and to mobilise all potentials for the battle of destiny."

The confrontation with the Israeli enemy is a comprehensive one since all Arab states are vulnerable to Israel's aggression and no single Arab country can handle such aggression alone, Petra added.

Golan Arabs threaten to strike against annexation

TEL AVIV (R) — Arab Druze inhabitants of the Syrian Golan Heights threatened Friday to hold a general strike unless Israel rescinded its annexation of the region within 10 days.

Representatives of the 13,000-member Druze community on the Heights told reporters the strike would be indefinite.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced the annexation of the strategic plateau last December despite denunciations from the international community and criticism at home.

The Druze residents said that Israel was preparing the site of a new Jewish settlement near Majdal Shams, the largest Druze village.

After declaring that they would stop paying taxes to the Israeli authorities and reject social benefits, a Druze delegation went to Jerusalem Friday to seek medical help from the International Red Cross.

The Druze said they had asked the Red Cross to send medical teams to the Heights to replace Israeli doctors.

Kirkpatrick attacks Golan move

PALM BEACH, Florida (A.P.) — United States Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick condemned Israel's decision to extend its civil authority to the occupied Golan Heights, but called Syria's refusal to enter peace talks with Israel "the chief obstacle" to peace between the two countries.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was the featured speaker Thursday night at a national executive committee meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, being held in Palm Beach.

In a half-hour speech, the American envoy said the United Nations was going through a "profound and deepening crisis," and said "nothing reveals the nature and scope of this crisis more than the matter in which the U.N. has dealt with the Arab-Israeli crisis."

Referring to General Assembly debate over Israel's action in the Golan Heights, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said the U.N. body "assumed that Israel's action was the only relevant action and that this action constituted a threat to peace."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick warned that the groundwork has been laid in the General Assembly for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations.

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NATIONAL

Council approves national health insurance project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Health Council Thursday decided to set up a national health insurance corporation that will cater for medical welfare to the public throughout the country. The council entrusted a special committee, which had put forward the idea of the corporation, with drawing up a draft law for it in cooperation with the legal authorities.

Public Works officials discuss 5-year projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Officials meeting to discuss the implementation of public works projects included in the current five-year development plan decided Thursday to extend assistance and support to maintenance centres for implements and equipment handled by various public works directorates around the country.

The officials, meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri here, also decided to supply these directorates with special equipment to conduct tests on road building materials.

Also discussed at the meeting were the subject of speeding up payments due to contractors, and the various needs of public works directorates in the country.

The meeting was attended by Public Works Ministry officials.

The decision was taken at a council meeting chaired by Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas. The special committee comprises representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Royal Medical Services, the University of Jordan, the Social Security Corporation and the Jordanian Medical Association.

Higher Health Council members discussed a report on the corporation's establishment presented by a team of British specialists, who recommended the provision of health insurance to all Jordanians.

Dr. Malhas reviewed at the meeting the council's achievements to date, including the enactment of a Jordan Medical Council law. The council, the first of its type in the Arab World, is to come into being on Feb. 16.

Dr. Malhas pointed out that the public should bear part of the cost of the medical treatment that will be offered them through the projected national health insurance corporation.

\$20 million needed in 6 weeks or schools close, Rydbeck says

NEW YORK (J.T.) — At a press conference at United Nations Headquarters in New York Thursday, UNRWA commissioner-general Olof Rydbeck warned that unless the agency received pledges of an additional \$20 million within the next six weeks, it would be forced to close down all its schools at the end of the current school year in May/June 1982.

To deprive some 339,000 children of schooling and throw some 10,000 teachers out of work, Mr. Rydbeck said, would not only constitute a terrible human tragedy but could also create further instability in one of the most politically sensitive parts of the world.

Stressing the urgency of the situation, Mr. Rydbeck appealed to the international community to provide the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees with the resources it needed to avoid having to close down its most valued service to the refugees.

10-member team of European parliamentarians due Feb. 28

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A 10-member group of European parliamentarians is due here on Feb. 28, as part of a regional tour which will also cover Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Israel.

According to European Economic Community (EEC) Delegate to Jordan Thomas O'Sullivan, the group will try to set up dialogue with counterpart organisations in the various countries included on its itinerary. He told the Jordan Times that the trip aims at creating a greater awareness within the EEC of the Middle East political situation, and obtaining first-hand information about developments in the region.

Mr. O'Sullivan said that the group, comprising parliamentarians from all EEC countries except France and the U.K., will try to establish on-going contact for a better understanding of the political situation, and will try to relay this knowledge to the member states of the community.

Team ready for Baghdad confab

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to take part in a round-table conference on the development of agricultural industries which is due to open in Baghdad on Monday.

During the four-day conference, the participants will discuss the role of Arab governments in agricultural industrialisation, with respect to providing incentives and in execution of projects; as well as cooperation

among states in such industry, according to Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi.

Dr. Lawzi said the conference, organised by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, will discuss several working papers on the subject.

Jordan, five other Arab countries and 13 foreign nations are taking part in the conference, in addition to international organisations, he said.

Building code agreement set for panel review

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement on a building code for Jordan concluded by the Ministry of Public Works and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will be reviewed by the National Building Code Higher Council here on Tuesday.

The code, now being prepared by a technical committee, is designed to provide scientific solutions to technical problems confronting industrial and construction, as well as social and economic, projects. It will also contain byelaws and administrative legislation governing building designs.

The project aims to develop building work in the country through controlling material quality specifications for buildings, and rules for public safety.

Karak bakery set up to bake 12 tonnes/hour

KARAK (Petra) — An automated bakery capable of producing 3,000 loaves an hour—the equivalent of 12 tonnes—opened here on Thursday. The bakery should be able to supply Karak Governorate and Tafila District, including the firms operating in their regions, with their needs of bread.

The Industrial Development Bank supplied a loan to meet 65 per cent of the bakery's cost.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

6 industries get customs waivers
AMMAN (Petra) — Six new industries in Jordan have been exempted from customs duty on their imported machinery and equipment as they were regarded as economically feasible projects, according to a decision Thursday by the Ministry of Industry and Trade's committee for encouraging investment. The total value of exemptions is estimated at JD 1 million.

Irbid seamstresses graduate

IRBID (Petra) — The 20th class of seamstresses graduated here Thursday after completing a nine-month training course organised by Irbid's charitable societies. At a ceremony to mark the occasion, Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al Mufti spoke about the importance of offering young women a trade, because "this helps in raising the standard of their families in particular, and their society in general." Young women who acquire training in dressmaking and embroidery will be offered the chance to help implement the ministry's projects of producing Jordanian national costumes, she said. Mrs. Mufti handed out diplomas to the 31 participants.

JETT chief to Sanaa for meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Express Tourist Transport Company (JETT) Director General Adnan Al Mufti left for Sanaa, North Yemen on Thursday to take part in an Arab Land Transport Federation meeting due to start there on Sunday. During the four-day meeting, the federation council is to discuss ways of developing land transport in Arab states, and issues connected with facilitating travel among Arab countries.

Agricultural field day set

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture is organising a field day at Deir Alla station in the Jordan Valley from April 6 to 9, according to Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin. He said that agricultural demonstrations, fertilisers, farm implements and various equipment and seeds will be on display for the public. Demonstrations in greenhouses will be handled by staff from the Agricultural Extension Service, he added.

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NATIONAL

Table 1
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Sector	First plan (1976-80)		Second plan (1981-85)		Percentage to total allocations	
	Allocated	Implemented	Allocated		1st Plan	2nd Plan
Agriculture & Cooperations	40.1	51.7	234.5		5.24	7.11
Water Sewerage & Irrigation	97.4	73.8	521.7		12.73	15.81
Manufacturing & Mining	229.2	316.8	758.8		29.96	22.99
Tourism & Antiquities	24.4	33.5	65.7		3.18	1.99
Electricity & Energy	42.9	99.3	163.4		5.60	4.95
Trade/Supply	3.8	16.7	37.0		0.49	1.12
Transport	119.9	253.4	545.5		15.67	16.53
Communications	20.1	22.8	106.8		2.62	3.24
Education, Culture & Information	37.5	44.9	244.0		4.90	7.4
Health	9.0	6.0	100.7		1.18	3.05
Labour, Social Development & Vocational Training	4.8	1.2	24.4		0.63	0.74
Housing & Government Buildings	86.0	257.7	308.1		11.24	9.34
Municipal & Rural Affairs	38.8	39.4	175.6		5.07	5.32
Awqaf	5.5	3.0	6.4		0.72	0.19
Sciences, Technology and Statistics	5.9	1.8	7.4		0.77	0.22
Total	765.3	1,222.0	3,300.0		100.0	100.0

Table 2
Industrial origin of GDP and GNP
in current prices for the first five year plan (1976-1980)
(JD Million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	26.0	37.3	41.7	58.7	43.9	60
Manufacturing & Mining	46.8	72.5	85.0	84.3	102.0	154
Electricity & Water	3.1	3.6	4.1	5.2	6.5	8
Construction	16.1	23.3	27.0	35.0	43.0	52
Trade	46.3	64.9	66.3	87.5	115.0	138
Transportation & Communications	24.9	32.5	35.9	67.3	76.0	91
Government Service	65.2	81.7	84.4	95.0	105.0	122
Other Services	41.0	42.7	58.9	62.3	70.4	80
Gross domestic product at factor cost	269.4	358.5	403.3	495.3	561.8	705
Indirect taxes (net)	9.2	43.2	74.3	82.0	93.0	109
Gross domestic product at market prices	278.6	401.7	477.6	577.3	654.8	814
Net factor income from abroad	63.9	140.8	145.9	150.0	157.0	197
Gross national product at market prices	342.5	542.5	623.5	727.3	811.8	1011.0

Table 3
Industrial origin of GDP and GNP
In 1980 prices for the second five year plan (1981-85)
(JD Million)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% changes 1980-85	Growth rate Annual
Agriculture	60	65	69	75	80	86	43.6	7.5
Mining & Manufacturing	154	181	214	252	297	350	127.3	17.8
Electricity & Water	8	10	11	13	16	19	137.5	18.9
Construction	52	59	66	74	84	94	80.8	12.6
Trade	138	147	163	181	201	222	60.9	10.0
Transport & Communications	91	100	111	125	140	154	69.2	11.1
Government Services	122	126	131	135	140	145	18.9	3.5
Others	80	87	95	104	113	123	53.8	9.0
Gross domestic product at factor cost	705	775	860	959	1071	1193	69.2	11.0
Indirect taxes	109	120	134	148	165	184	68.5	11.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	814	895	994	1107	1236	1337	69.2	11.1
Net factor income from abroad	197	217	238	262	288	318	61.4	10.0
Gross national product	1011	1112	1232	1369	1524	1695	67.7	10.9
Population (Thousand)	2233	2317	2405	2496	2590	2688	20.4	3.8
Average per capita income (JD)	452.8	479.3	511.2	547.6	588.4	630.1	39.2	6.8

Economic indicators for Jordan
(in JD Million)
(All figures are given in current prices unless otherwise indicated)

	1975	% of GDP	1980	% of GDP	1985	% of GDP
GDP (at market prices)	278.6	100	814.0	100	2060.0	100
GDP (in 1980 constant prices)	482.8	100	814.0	100	1377.0	100
GNP	342.5	122.9	1011.0	124.2	2535.0	123.1
GNP (in 1980 constant prices)	593.6	122.9	1011.0	124.2	1695.0	123.1
Investment	87.9	31.5	320.0	39.3	852.7	41.4
Consumption	372.0	133.5	999.0	122.7	2194.7	106.5
Change in stocks	0.9	0.3	20.0	2.5	44.9	2.2
Private and public investments	87.9	31.5	320.0	39.3	852.7	41.4
Central government	27.1	9.7	83.5	10.3	287.7	14.0
Government agencies and Municipalities	22.1	7.9	68.3	8.3	235.3	11.4
Private investment (including joint companies)	38.7	13.9	168.2	20.7	329.7	16.0
Foreign sectors	232.9	83.6	720.0	88.4	1369.0*	99.4
Imports of goods	71.2	25.6	200.0	24.6	378.0	27.4
Imports of services	48.9	17.5	16.0	19.7	550.0	39.9
Exports of goods (+ re-exports)	83.7	30.0	235.0	28.9	505.0	36.7
Exports of services						
Net factor income (net investment income + net remittances)	61.5	22.1	197.0	24.2	318.0	23.1
Net transfer payments	139.8	50.2	381.0	46.8	250.0	18.2
Government financing						
Foreign budget support	116.8	41.9	214.9	26.3	244.0	11.8
Domestic revenue	82.6	29.6	224.5	27.6	557.0	27.0
Direct	9.4	3.4	32.9	4.0	103.0	5.0
Indirect	48.8	17.5	109.0	13.4	257.5	12.5
Expenditure	204.9	73.6	517.5	63.6	1219.0	59.2
Recurrent	125.7	45.1	325.7	40.0	555.0	26.9
Capital	79.2	28.4	191.8	23.6	664.0	32.2
Government surplus in current account	73.7	26.5	113.7	14.0	246.0	11.9
Energy						
Imports of crude oil quantity (in tons)	828000	—	1779000	—	2761000	—
Value	24.8	8.9	120.0	14.7	205.0*	14.9
Transportation consumption	11.8	4.2	57.1	7.0	97.6	7.1
Household consumption	4.4	1.6	21.1	2.6	36.1	2.6
Industrial consumption	2.3	0.8	11.2	1.4	19.1	1.4
Electricity consumption	2.2	0.8	10.4	1.3	17.8	1.3
Other	4.1	1.5	20.2	2.4	34.4	2.5
Population and labour		% of Nat. Labour		% of Nat. Labour		% of Nat. Labour
Population	1,854,000		2,234,000		2,693,000	
National labour force	343,671	100.0	390,750	100.0	518,350	100
Male	306,554	89.2	336,045	86.0	418,645	80.8
Female	37,117	10.8	54,705	14.0	99,705	19.2
Foreign labourers	4,000	1.2	79,566	20.4	149,566	28.9
Jordanians working abroad	139,000	40.4	280,000		300,000	
			to 310,000		to 350,000	
Sectoral distribution of the labour force	347,671	101.1	470,316	120.4	667,916	128.8
Agriculture	73,263	21.3	78,945	20.2	92,705	17.9
Mining & Industry	30,172	8.8	49,589	12.7	98,759	19.0
Transportation	18,857	5.5	43,786	11.2	74,116	14.3
Other services	225,379	65.5	297,996	76.3	402,336	77.6

The figures for 1985 are given in 1980 constant prices.)

1976-80 plan reviewed, 1981-85 scheme outlined

Review of the 1976-1980 plan

THE 1976-1980 plan aimed at an annual growth rate of 11.9 per cent in GDP, greater reliance of the general budget on domestic resources, and reduction of the external trade deficit. The total plan allocation was JD 765 million, equally divided between the public and private sectors. Actual performance was JD 1,222 million at current prices, or JD 844 million in 1975 prices. The planned and actual sectoral investment allocations during the plan period can be seen in Table 1. It will be noted that expenditure in the Electricity and Energy, Transport, and Housing and Government Buildings sectors was far above the plan allocations, and expenditures were below the estimated levels in the following sectors: Water, Sewerage and Irrigation, Health, Labour, Social Development and Vocational Training, Awqaf, and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and Statistics. The Culture and Information component of the Education, Culture and Information sector was also below estimated levels.

GDP at factor cost in current prices increased from JD 269.4 million in 1975 to JD 705 million estimated in 1980, i.e. at an annual average rate of 21.3 per cent. The real annual rate of growth of GDP averaged 8.5 per cent during the plan period, compared to 11.9 per cent anticipated in the plan. The per capita income in current prices increased from JD 185 in 1975 to JD 453 estimated for 1980. The sector-wise GDP/GNP figures can be seen in Table 2.

The deficit in the balance of trade (including remittances of Jordanians working abroad) increased from JD 118 million in 1975 to JD 328 million in 1980, or at an annual rate of 22.6 per cent. As a proportion of GNP, this ratio, however, fell from 35 per cent to 33 per cent. The structure of exports radically changed in favour of industrial goods, which increased as a percentage of total exports from 24.4 per cent in 1975 to 35.7 per cent in 1980, i.e. from JD 48.9 million to JD 160 million respectively. Commodity imports rose from JD 234 million in 1975 to JD 720 million in 1980, or at an annual rate of 25.2 per cent compared to 8.1 per cent estimated in the plan, however, the proportion of capital and intermediate goods increased from 60 per cent in 1975 to 68 per cent in 1980, and of consumer goods fell from 40 per cent to 32 per cent. The balance of payments realised a surplus of JD 448 million which was reflected in the increase in foreign exchange reserves from JD 175 million in 1975 to JD 623 million at the end of 1980.

The revenues of the central government rose from JD 212.5 million in 1975 to JD 500.7 million in 1980, or at an annual rate of 18.7 per cent, of which domestic revenues constituted JD 82.6 million and JD 224.5 million respectively. Government expenditures rose from JD 204.9 million in 1975 to JD 517.5 million in 1980, or at an annual rate of 20.4 per cent. The burden of direct subsidies on food and petroleum prices rose to JD 46 million in 1980, or 14 per cent of total current expenditures. The ratio of domestic revenues to current expenditures, which was 65.7 per cent in 1975, rose to 68.9 per cent in 1980.

Internal public debt issues totalled JD 82 million in the plan period, of which JD 52 million were development bonds. The outstanding foreign debt for development projects in the public and private sectors rose from JD 108 million in 1975 to JD 382 million in 1980. The debt service (principal and interest), as a ratio of exports of goods and services including remittances of Jordanians working abroad, increased from 4 per cent in 1975 to 6 per cent in 1980.

Main features of the 1981-1985 plan

THE 1981-1985 plan provides for an outlay of JD 3,300 million in current prices with sectoral allocations as shown in Table 1. The basic goals are:

- Realising an 11 per cent annual growth rate in GDP. This implies increasing the GDP at factor cost from JD 705 million in 1980 to JD 1,193 million in 1985 at 1980 prices. The annual growth rates of the several sectors and the industrial origin of GDP/GNP estimated for the plan period can be seen in table 3. Annual per capita income is expected to increase at 6.8 per cent.
- Changing the structure of the economy in favour of commodity-producing sectors. This will be done by raising their relative share in GDP from 38.8 per cent in 1980 to 46.0 per cent in 1985. The annual increase in commodity sectors will be 14.9 per cent with the services sector growing at 8.4 per cent annually.
- Increasing the domestic revenues of the general budget. The ratio of domestic revenues to recurrent expenditures is expected to increase from 70 per cent in 1980 to 100.4 per cent in 1985, and that of domestic revenues to GNP from 22.2 per cent in 1980 to 32.9 per cent in 1985.
- Reducing the trade deficit. Imports of goods and services will increase at 13.5 per cent yearly, and exports at 17.8 per cent aided by expansion and diversification of domestic exports, increase in tourism and in remittances of Jordanians working abroad.
- Providing basic needs and narrowing regional disparities through provision of industrial infrastructure and public services.
- Developing the labour force through qualitative and quantitative improvements, increasing social security and women's participation.

ected to increase at 6.8 per cent.

b. Changing the structure of the economy in favour of commodity-producing sectors. This will be done by raising their relative share in GDP from 38.8 per cent in 1980 to 46.0 per cent in 1985. The annual increase in commodity sectors will be 14.9 per cent with the services sector growing at 8.4 per cent annually.

c. Increasing the domestic revenues of the general budget. The ratio of domestic revenues to recurrent expenditures is expected to increase from 70 per cent in 1980 to 100.4 per cent in 1985, and that of domestic revenues to GNP from 22.2 per cent in 1980 to 32.9 per cent in 1985.

d. Reducing the trade deficit. Imports of goods and services will increase at 13.5 per cent yearly, and exports at 17.8 per cent aided by expansion and diversification of domestic exports, increase in tourism and in remittances of Jordanians working abroad.

e. Providing basic needs and narrowing regional disparities through provision of industrial infrastructure and public services.

f. Developing the labour force through qualitative and quantitative improvements, increasing social security and women's participation.

Among the major sector investments and targets for growth, as will be clear from table 1 and 3, the Agriculture and Cooperative sector has 7.11 per cent of the total plan investment target and is expected to grow at an annual rate of 7.5 per cent, the Mining and Manufacturing sector with 22.99 per cent of the investment will grow at 17.8 per cent, the Transport with 16.5 per cent of the investment will grow at 11.1 per cent and the Electricity, Energy, Water and Irrigation sectors with 20.76 of the total investment will grow at 18.9 per cent yearly.

The government expenditure of JD 1,760 million in the plan period is proposed to be financed as follows:

	(JD Million)
Current account surplus	921
External assistance and loans	1,162
Government internal borrowings	150
Total	2,233
Minus	
Repayment of foreign loans	98
Repayment of domestic loans	50
Contribution to private and mixed sectors and loans given to them	325
Government sector capital formation expenditure	473
	1760

Among the major policy measures are the following:

a. Increase current domestic revenues of the government by 20 per cent annually and restrict the annual growth in current government expenditure to 12.5 per cent during the years 1981-83 and to 10 per cent during 1984 and 85.

b. Increase the proportion of capital expenditure to total government expenditure from 37 per cent in 1980 to an annual average of 49 per cent during 1981-85. Government bonds will be issued to the extent of JD 150 million during the plan period.

c. Increase municipal revenues by 25 per cent annually and restrict the rate of increase in current expenditures of municipalities to 12.5 per cent during 1981-83 and to 10 per cent during 1984 and 85. Priority in municipal investments will be given to public utilities projects which generate adequate returns to augment municipal revenues.

d. Continue to secure a level of financial assistance for the general budget of at least JD 244 million.

e. Secure foreign soft loans of not less than JD 1162 million during the plan period, part of which will be for financing joint projects with the private sector.

f. Eliminate gradually the subsidy from the general budget to prices of fuel and basic food commodities.

-- National Planning Council

Yarmouk donors list grows

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian organisations and individuals Thursday and Friday made further contributions to the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force which was formed to fight alongside Iraq in the Gulf War. Friday's contributions included, among others, JD 25,000 from the Jordan Electricity Company, JD 2,000 from Isma'il Kurdi and Sons Co., and JD 1,500 from the Grand Palace Hotel Co.

Contributions announced on Thursday included, among others, JD 25,000 from the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.; JD 10,000 from the employees of the Ministry of Agriculture and its various directorates; JD 5,000 from the Jordanian Building Materials Co.; JD 5,000 from the Jordan National Shipping Lines Co. and JD 2,000 from the Jordan Plastic Co.

The Yarmouk Force also received a Volkswagen bus, two Renault cars and a Land Rover from the auto companies agents in Jordan.

In Irbid, a public rally was held Thursday to express support for His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form the Yarmouk Force. The rally, organised by Irbid Governorate women's organisations, was attended by Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al-Mufti, who made a speech praising the role of Iraqi women in the current war against "the Persian aggression". She called on Arab women everywhere in the Arab World to rally to the support of Iraqi women and their men folk.

At the rally, held at the Irbid Industrial School, individuals and representatives of organisations made financial contributions to the Yarmouk Force. A special committee had been formed to receive these contributions.

Plans for '82 tour action set

AMMAN (Petra) — Two firms, one Dutch and the other West German, have published their Jordan tourist programmes for the 1982-83 season. Pamphlets about four to 12-day holidays for tourists have been distributed in various parts of Europe.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has decided to organise a 600-bed tourist camp at Petra, to accommodate local Jordanian visitors to the ancient Nabataean city. According to Tourism Director Michael Hamameh, Wadi Musa Municipality has also offered to set up a similar camp at the site.

The Ministry Thursday also announced that it is considering the possibility of offering a local company the task of financing the activities of the Jordan Hotels and Restaurants Corporation (Restec).

The Ministry said that the newly reorganised company will start operations during the current five-year development plan (1981-1985).

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy with some rain, especially in the eastern and southern regions. Winds will be southeasterly moderate, freshening at times. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with some thunder activity, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	3	12
Aqaba	10	20
Deserts	4	14
Jordan Valley	10	21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11. Aqaba 19. Humidity readings: Amman 45 per cent. Aqaba 49 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

* Spotlight Germany, an exhibition of works by 11 top West German photographers, at the Goethe Institute. Ends today.

* Young Artists of Jordan, an exhibition of paintings, opens at the Palace of Culture. Al Hussein Youth City, at 4 p.m.

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Iran and three years of Khomeini

By Nassir Shirkhani

LONDON (R) — Iran's Islamic Revolution this week marks its third anniversary after surviving the most turbulent year of its violent history.

Absent from celebrations in Tehran to mark the anniversary will be many who played a major role in the movement that brought down the late Shah and put Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in power.

The street-fighters of the radical Islamic Mujahedin movement, prominent in the battle of Tehran on Feb. 11, 1979, are either in exile or underground or buried in unmarked graves reserved for the targets of the regime's firing squads.

The country's first president, Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, is in exile and the revolution's first Prime Minister, Mehdi Bazargan, is a lone liberal voice in a clergy-dominated parliament.

Many of his colleagues have fled Iran to join, in exile, supporters of the Shah against whom they once struggled.

Also absent will be those lea-

ding fundamentalist leaders who perished in the violent struggle for political control of the Islamic Republic.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beh-eshti, founder of the ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP) who died in a bomb explosion last June along with 70 members of his party.

Fundamentalist President Mohammad Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahravar were killed in a similar blast in August.

Also absent will be the thousands of soldiers and revolutionary guards who have died in a war against Iraq that has been going on for half the republic's history.

A year ago, on the second anniversary of the revolution, Mr. Bani-Sadr mounted the podium at Tehran's freedom square to denounce the IRP for trying to establish a dictatorship.

Ayatollah Khomeini stepped in to try to heal the power struggle that set the fundamentalists against the president and his allies in the Mujahedin movement.

But the political ceasefire he forged lasted barely a few weeks

and gave way to the violence of last summer and Mr. Bani-Sadr's eventual defeat by the ruling clergy party.

The Mujahedin went underground to fight a guerrilla war and the regime responded with mass executions of its opponents.

On the basis of reports issued by the official press it can be estimated that at least 2,200 people have gone before the firing squads in the past eight months.

But the pace of executions now appears to be slowing in line with a drop in the number of bombings and assassinations.

Iran says it is ready for a long war. Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali, a member of parliament who gained notoriety as Iran's "hanging judge", told Reuters: "We have prepared ourselves for a long war and can survive if the fighting goes on for 50 years."

The government appears less confident of being able to solve pressing economic problems and shortages that face the country.

Oil production has dropped to about one million barrels from three and a half million barrels per day after the revolution and the former head of Iran's Central Bank, Ali Reza Nobari, says for

exchange reserves are below two billion dollars.

Exiled Mujahedin Leader Mas-soud Rajavi said economic hardship might cause dissatisfaction, but without an organised political force it could not be translated into open rebellion.

Asked why the regime had lasted so far, Mr. Rajavi said in an interview with Reuters: "It has lasted through an unimaginable terrorism which even the Shah's regime did not practise."

He nevertheless predicted: "The great storm is on the way, the year '82 is the end of Khomeini as 70 per cent of his top politicians have been wiped out. There is no alternative but the Mujahedin."

Mr. Bani-Sadr, on the other hand, believes the clergy only remains in power because of the Gulf War. "The war has reduced people's desire for an uprising against Khomeini because it would be dangerous for everybody," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

The former president said he could not predict an end to the regime as long as the war went on.

The ruling clergy has left war policy almost entirely to experienced armed forces officers

who were previously seen by the regime's enemies as a potential spearhead of resistance.

Both Mr. Bani-Sadr and Reza Pahlavi, the late Shah's son and self-proclaimed heir to the Peacock Throne, claim widespread support within the military.

Officials at Evin Prison, where most political prisoners are held, dismissed the guerrilla threat and said 90 per cent of leftist opposition forces had been eliminated.

An Evin official contacted from London said: "sabotage and terrorism have dwindled. We are more experienced and stronger. Arrests and executions sapped the strength of the opposition."

In telephone interviews ordinary Iranians were wary of speaking about politics, in contrast to the early days of the revolution. A student said: "Most people are silent about what is happening and this is a sign of dissatisfaction and fear."

A civil servant said: "Ordinary people spend their time queuing for food. Intellectuals and economic problems and shortages will finally lead to the fall of the regime."

Deng quits but keeps power

By Michael Rank

PEKING (R) — The decision by China's powerful Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping to withdraw from day-to-day decision-making is intended as an example to other elderly Chinese officials and does not signify a weakening of his position, diplomatic sources said today.

Official Chinese sources said Mr. Deng retained all his posts, which include the chairmanship of the powerful Communist Party Military Commission.

Diplomats said Mr. Deng's continuing authority in the military commission was highly significant as most of his opposition consisted of leftist army officers.

"Deng is definitely not the type to quit unless absolutely forced, either by health or politics, and he seems to be strong from both points of view," one Western diplomat said.

The diplomats noted that the announcement of Mr. Deng's decision coincided with a campaign to replace aging bureaucrats with new blood.

Mr. Deng, 77, has been closely connected with this campaign and has stated several times that he plans to retire and is eager to place middle-aged officials in positions of power.

The diplomats said Mr. Deng had taken the first step towards this when he and five other leaders resigned as vice-premiers in September 1980.

There was little reason to doubt official statements that Mr. Deng was in excellent health, they said, though it was only natural that a man of his age might want to lighten his workload.

Vice-Premier Wan Li said yesterday that Mr. Deng "has withdrawn from the first line and is now in the second line (of decision-making)".

He told Reuters Managing Director Glen Renfrew that "because he (Mr. Deng) is aged 77, we are greatly concerned about him and only seek suggestions from him on major issues."

Mr. Wan reiterated that Mr. Deng was in excellent health and had been taking a three-week rest in south China. He did not say whether he had now returned to Peking.

Mr. Deng has been the most powerful man in China since 1977, and many foreigners and Chinese believe that when he dies chaos could ensue.

Mr. Deng seems well aware of this as he was a victim of the bitter factional feuding that occurred in the last few years of Chairman Mao's life.

Considering his opponents to have been largely neutralised, most diplomats discount the possibility that Mr. Deng has been forced to retire.

"The emergence of the anti-bureaucratic campaign in the last few weeks is pretty strong evidence that Deng's position is as strong as ever."

"His withdrawal to the second line probably has more form than substance," one of the diplomats said.

But they point out that Mr. Deng's withdrawal from day-to-day decision-making has not been reported in the Chinese press, and it is questionable how officials could be expected to follow his example.

They suggested that Mr. Deng's decision either had been or would soon be announced in internal party documents, and probably also in the newspaper Reference News which has a circulation of 8.5 million and consists almost entirely of excerpts from the foreign press.

Reference news is not available to foreign diplomats or journalists.

Diplomats also said Mr. Deng's withdrawal was apparently aimed at demonstrating that he was not indispensable, while at the same time reassuring people that he was available for consultation if necessary.

Mr. Deng's main protégés are Premier Zhao Ziyang, known for his vigorous espousal of economic liberalisation, and Party Chairman Hu Yaobang.

Mr. Hu, aged about 67 and appointed last June after the resignation of Mao's successor, Hua Guo Feng, was Mr. Deng's personal choice for party leader and diplomats agree that he would only have appointed a man in whom he has total confidence.

Bagels, anyone?

THERE IS something about New Yorkers that makes them stand out from the rest of humanity. That something has never been adequately defined, but it is a combination of, among other things, intemperance, bravado, audacity and show business. Therefore we are not wholly surprised that the Zaniest New Yorker of Them All, Mayor Edward Koch, has come out with a rip-roaring attack against the United Nations because of the U.N. General Assembly's resolution condemning Israel for its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. Mr. Koch, we suspect, would have wanted deep down to reward Israel for its move by giving the mayor of Tel Aviv a year's supply of bagels and a free season's pass to the New York Rangers hockey games, where New Yorkers reach their humanistic peak by wildly applauding grown men who spend nearly as much time punching each other's faces into bloody ectoplasmic masses as they do playing hockey. Like we said, there is something special about New Yorkers that the rest of us can never understand...

Mr. Koch, who is Jewish, suggested that the U.N. was a "cesspool" full of hypocrites. He was speaking after receiving a telephone call from Israel's U.N. ambassador.

This raises several questions that the people of New York should ponder seriously, in their few moments of free time when they are not cheering on the New York Rangers. Is the mayor of New York an appropriate understudy and mouthpiece for the Israeli ambassador to the United Nations? Is it in the best tradition of New York City and America to call the assembled diplomats of the entire world a "cesspool"? Are New Yorkers destined to share the grief of Israel's international isolation? What is it that makes New Yorkers so special, so different, and so cute?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Are we equal to the job?

AL RA'I: Arab foreign ministers are holding an extraordinary meeting in Tunis on Friday to decide on action to be taken to counter Israel's decision of annexing the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Perhaps the most important thing the ministers should avoid is involving themselves in pointless and vain debates on inter-Arab differences. The Jordanian working paper to be presented by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem offers the ministers a sound basis for fruitful discussion leading to constructive resolutions. The Jordanian working paper calls for speedy Arab action, for bolstering solidarity among Arab states and for building intrinsic Arab strength; and in our view, this is a preliminary step to be taken before trying to tackle the main problems.

The Jordanian working paper stresses the need for each Arab state to abide by its national commitments in extending support and assistance to other sister states in their struggle for their rights everywhere, and urges the Arabs to steer away from polarisation policies and avoid getting involved in international conflicts.

It should be clearly pointed out that confrontation with the common enemy is a common Arab responsibility since all Arab states are vulnerable to Israel's aggression and no single Arab country is capable of handling such aggression alone.

The foreign ministers' discussions represent, in fact, a touchstone for the Arab leaderships, and the outcome of the Tunis meeting will reveal to us whether the Arab states have learnt anything from past lessons and whether they are genuinely intent on rising to the level of challenges facing them.

Leading the march

AL DUSTOUR: Public rallies being held in various towns and villages nowadays reflect the citizens' whole-hearted support for His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form a volunteer force that will fight alongside Iraq in the Gulf War.

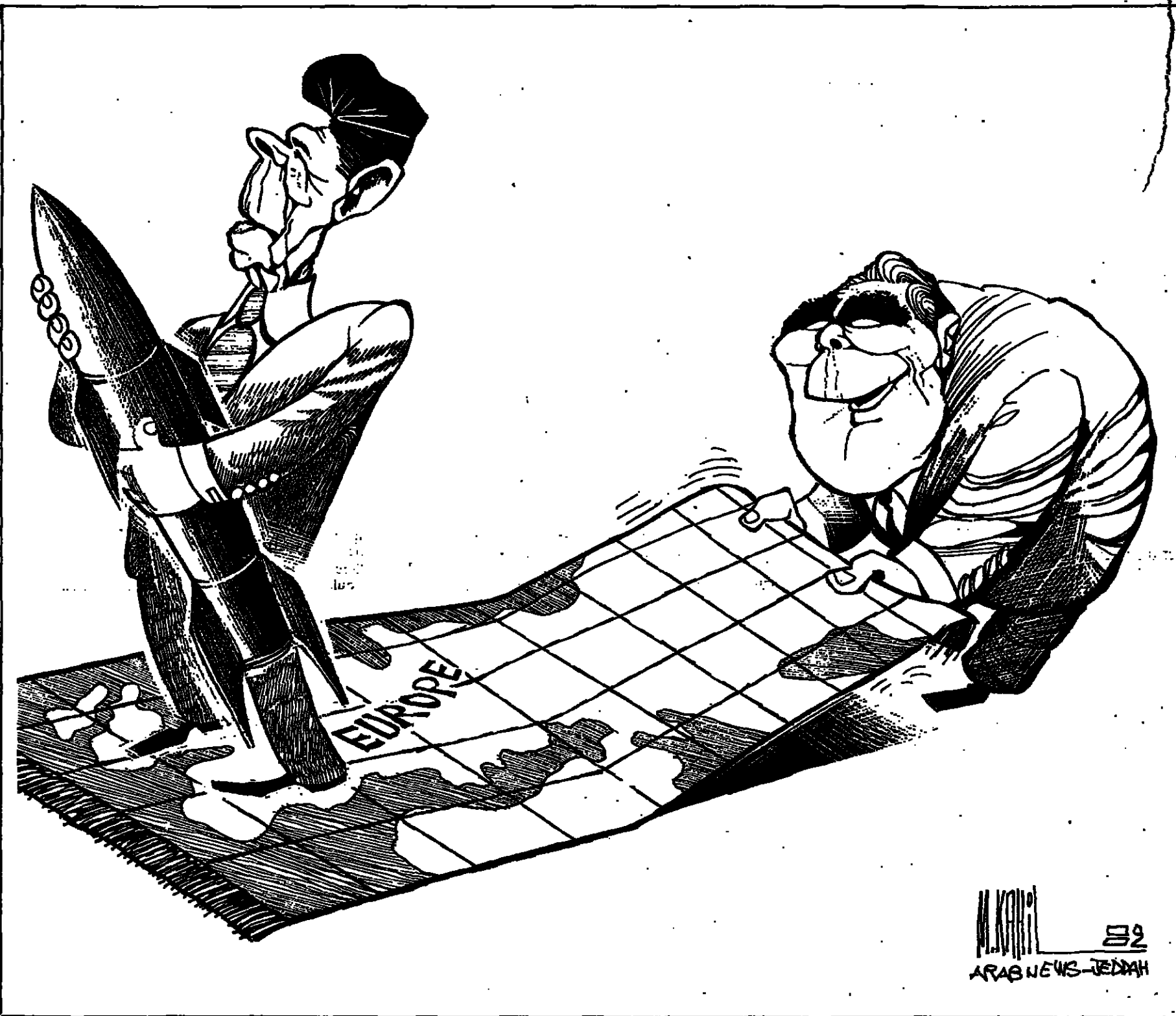
The rallies, the continuous contributions coming from various sectors of the public and the volunteering of Jordanians to enlist in the Yarmouk Force demonstrate our countrymen's genuine readiness to extend support to Iraq and also reflect the people's awareness of the dangers confronting the Arab Nation.

This fervent zeal which we witness today is not unusual for Jordan and for the gallant Jordanian people who do not hesitate to offer sacrifices for the homeland. Throughout its history Jordan has never shirked a national duty and has never failed to respond enthusiastically to the call of honour.

Indeed, it is our opportunity now to pay back the debt to the Iraqi people and army, now defending the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, because Iraq has never hesitated in extending help to Arab states in the battles of Palestine or the Syrian Heights.

Jordan has set an honourable example to the other Arab states and has all along been a pioneer in calling on Arabs to mobilise their potentials and join ranks for repelling aggression.

We hope that Jordan's initiative will be copied by other Arab states and translated into a true Arab solidarity. We want all Arab countries to feel they are facing a common danger and a common fate, and therefore it is most essential for them to pull their resources and join forces if they want to achieve victory.



Industry shifts to Siberia

By John Morrison

BRATSK, Soviet Union (R) — Siberia, long the Soviet Union's neglected treasure house, is becoming the focus of the Kremlin's economic ambitions for the 1980s and beyond.

A quarter of a century ago, when thousands of workers pitched their tents by the frozen Angara river and began work on the Bratsk power dam, Siberia was still marginal to the Soviet economy.

The building of the giant concrete dam, 125 metres high and 924 metres long, generated a flood of heroic propaganda, but it was many years before Moscow started to see a real return on its investment.

The dam first produced electricity in 1961. It was completed in 1967, but in the early years there were few nearby factories to use its 4.1 million kilowatts of power.

Bratsk proved to be a turning point for Siberia. For the first time it carved a place for industry deep in the Taiga forest, far to the north of the relatively developed route of the trans-Siberian railway.

Today, the Bratsk pattern is being duplicated over and over again further north down the Angara and on other Siberian rivers.

In Western Siberia, development has centered on oil and

gas. To the east, the new Baikal-Amur railway, running north of the trans-Siberian and due for completion by the mid-1980s, will open up the coalfields and other mineral wealth of Yakutia.

In this part of Siberia, the main thrust is towards hydroelectric power generation on the Angara and the Yenisei, two of the giant rivers flowing north to the Arctic.

The Angara was earmarked for a series of giant dams as long ago as the 1930s. Unlike most rivers its flow remains relatively constant throughout the year, thanks to its source in lake Baikal.

The Bratsk dam, its capacity now raised to 4.5 million kilowatts, has been followed by the Ust-Ilimsk dam, 250 km further north, which reached its full capacity of 3.84 million kilowatts in 1979.

Further north, builders are at work on a similar dam at Boguchansk, to be completed probably in the late 1980s. There are plans for even more power stations where the Angara flows into the Yenisei.

Ever since Lenin defined communism as Soviet power plus electrification of the entire country, power stations have been the stuff of Soviet mythmaking.

The generating of ever more millions of kilowatt-hours has often seemed to be an end in itself, with not much thought given to the cost-effectiveness of the final result.

Engineers at the Bratsk and

Ust-Ilimsk told a group of visiting journalists that the electricity produced by their dams was the cheapest in the Soviet Union, costing a fraction of a kopeck (cent) per kilowatt hour.

But this figure is calculated only from daily running costs rather than the original investment. The capital cost of the dams is said to have been recouped long ago, but this in turn includes only the dam itself and omits money spent on railways, roads, housing and infrastructure.

Whatever the real cost, Soviet planners are pushing ahead with more dams because they have no other choice if the supply of electricity is to meet demand.

One fact given little publicity in Siberia is that the region, far from producing a surplus of electricity for the West of the Soviet Union, is in fact a net consumer of power.

Demand for electric power in Siberia is now rising so fast that during the 1980s the Kremlin would have to commission a new six million kw dam every two or three years to keep up.

This rate of building cannot be maintained, so the Siberian energy gap is to be filled by a series of thermal power plants sited at Kansk Achinsk, some 500 km west of Bratsk, where huge reserves of brown coal will be stripped.

Much of the electricity generated at Bratsk is used for the energy-intensive production of aluminium on the spot from imp-

orted and Soviet bauxite.

Big pulp and cellulose plants at Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk use the clear Angara water and local timber. All of this has helped increase Siberia's contribution to Soviet national income from 7.5 per cent in 1965 to 10 per cent in 1980.

These statistics understate Siberia's share in Soviet output because they are based on artificially low domestic prices for energy and raw materials, including gas, coal and oil.

In fact in 1980, Siberia produced over 50 per cent of Soviet oil, 40 per cent of gas and coal, 30 per cent of timber, 20 per cent of electricity and an undisclosed proportion of ores and precious metals.

Figures show that gradually the centre of gravity of the Soviet economy is shifting eastwards, as traditional sources of raw materials in the European part of the country are depleted.

Siberia has just eight per cent of the Soviet population, but takes between 13 and 14 per cent of all investments, a proportion that is likely to increase in the next few years.

But the shift eastwards is slow. The economic growth rate in Siberia is a couple of points higher than the national average of between three and four per cent, but in recent years has fallen short of target.

Between 1976 and 1980 Siberia showed an economic growth of 30 per cent instead of the planned 50

per cent. There are transport bottlenecks on the railways and the roads, and in many places shortages of workers.

Bitterly cold winters, huge distances, poor roads, and other factors mean that the cost of construction is sometimes three times as high as elsewhere.

Wages are two or three times higher and it can cost around 20,000 roubles (almost \$26,400) just to bring one worker to Siberia and provide him with the necessities of life.

Though the development of Siberia's vast wealth is now a top priority for the Soviet leadership, financial resources are not unlimited and the cost of individual projects is huge.

Moscow is trying to move towards the development of what it calls "territorial production complexes" — zones of integrated economic development such as the area of Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk, many of them geared to exports.

Some of the investments now being made are probably unprofitable in strictly economic terms, but this is unlikely to worry the Soviet leadership. Raw materials and energy are seen as essential at almost any price.

By the end of the century, Siberia may still be swallowing an ever-increasing share of Soviet investment. But for Moscow the money will be well spent if it helps turn the Soviet Union into a major economic power in Asia and the Far East.

ECONOMY

German mark falls sharply

FRANKFURT (R) — The mark fell to a five-month low against the dollar Friday as the head of West Germany's central bank declared that President Reagan's proposed budget deficits threatened a revival of the world economy.

Karl Otto Poehl, president of the Bundesbank, in his second speech critical of U.S. policy in two days, said enormous defence spending and massive tax cuts by Washington would produce a budget deficit which would either keep American interest rates extremely high or boost inflation.

"These prospects are particularly disappointing because not long ago it still seemed the U.S. central bank had finally got inflation under control," he said. "This would have raised both for the U.S. and for West Germany the prospects of further interest rate cuts, which we urgently

need to revive our economy." In his speech in Bremen Friday and made available here, Mr. Poehl added: "I cannot believe that the U.S. should not understand that it bears responsibility not only for its own economy but also for the world economy."

The Bundesbank has been cautiously relaxing West German interest rates since September in a bid to stimulate the economy at a time of swiftly rising unemployment. But Mr. Poehl said Friday that events in the U.S. were making it difficult for the central bank to pursue this policy further.

"The latest news from the U.S. has negatively influenced the exchange rate of the West German mark and thus once again reduced the scope for further cuts in our interest rates," Mr. Poehl said.

The mark fell at Friday's Frankfurt

fixing session to 2.3840 to the dollar, its lowest since September 11, with Mr. Poehl's fears of continuing high interest rates ironically contributing to the West German currency's weakness, dealers said.

Mr. Poehl also criticised the planned U.S. budget deficits Thursday in Hamburg, and said he was sceptical about the chances for a fall in U.S. interest rates.

His two speeches reflect growing concern in industrial countries that high interest rates will hamper economic recovery.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told parliament Thursday that he would consider fresh representations to Washington about the effects of U.S. government borrowing on worldwide interest rates.

Rowland backs Freddie Laker

LONDON (R) — Sir Freddie Laker, whose airline failed a week ago Friday, has won financial backing from tycoon Roland (Tiny) Rowland for a bid to restart United flights between Britain and the United States.

They hope to start flying by April 1, the two told reporters Thursday night. Mr. Rowland said he would own 50 per cent of the proposed new airline and Sir Freddie 50 per cent. He said Laker would put whatever capital was needed into the new company.

The deal is not yet complete because they do not know whether they will be allowed to keep Laker Airways' licences for its Transatlantic routes, Sir Freddie

said. Informed sources said the government's Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) was encouraging Sir Freddie.

But a rival airline, British Caledonian, stepped into the argument last night, asking the CAA to take away the Laker licence for the London-Los Angeles route.

It said the licence should be returned to British Caledonian which lost it to Laker three years ago.

Laker Airways, which launched an airline price war over the North Atlantic with its no-frills skytrain service in 1977, went into receivership last Friday. It was grounded by the burden of interest on debts of £270 million (\$510 million).

The crash stranded thousands of passengers in the U.S. and Britain. Mr. Rowland, head of the giant conglomerate Lombar, said he would personally guarantee that Skytrain ticketholders would not lose out.

Sir Freddie told reporters: "The new company would aim to take over where Laker mark one left off... providing the lowest fares across the Atlantic and becoming the market leaders."

Mr. Rowland built Lombar from a small mining concern in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). It now has wide interests in Africa, owns newspapers in Britain and had a turnover of almost £2.5 billion last year.

Lloyds wins Salem appeal case

LONDON (R) — A British court ruled Friday that Lloyds shipping insurers were not liable for a £24 million claim by the Shell Oil Company for the cargo of the oil tanker Salem.

It said the Liberian-registered Salem, 213,928 tonnes, was scuttled off the Senegalese coast in January 1980 after secretly calling at South Africa to unload a cargo officially destined for Italy.

Appeal Court Judge Lord Denning overturned an earlier judgment that a group of Lloyds underwriters was liable to meet Shell's claim on the lost cargo because it had been stolen at sea.

Lord Denning ruled that the 193,000-tonne cargo had been stolen at the port of loading in Kuwait as part of a fraud plot by what he called cosmopolitan crooks. For this reason it was not covered by the Lloyds insurance policy.

After the Salem went down, the captain claimed it sank following an explosion with its cargo of oil still on board, but a Senegalese official inquiry found that only a small quantity of oil, had been in the holds.

Lord Denning ruled the insurers were liable only to cover the

loss of those 15,840 tonnes of oil which went down with the ship, estimated to be worth £2.5 million (\$4.75 million).

He gave both Lloyds and the Anglo-Dutch Shell firm permission to contest his ruling in a higher court.

The captain, the first mate, the chief engineer and a piracy-shipping agent are awaiting trial in Greece accused of stealing the cargo.

The ship's owners, a firm which bought it days before it began its final voyage, have not been traced.

Disputes mark EEC 25th anniversary

By Nicholas Bray

BRUSSELS — Western Europe's 10-nation Common Market celebrates its 25th anniversary next month, embroiled in a dispute about money which threatens to explode into a crisis.

For months, Britain has been arguing with the rest of the European Economic Community (EEC) about demands for rebates on its membership bill.

The money involved, as a percentage of the community's overall gross national product (GNP), is minimal. If Britain wins its battle, the most it can realistically expect is around one billion dollars a year, well under one thousandth of the community's GNP.

But the passion put by both sides into the argument has revealed deep flaws in the way the community operates.

It has highlighted the national interests which dominate EEC decision-making and delayed normal EEC business.

The crisis, according to EEC diplomats, could come in the next few months as the EEC's annual farm price negotiations get under way.

For France, one of the main beneficiaries from the EEC budget, these negotiations are of crucial political importance.

French farmers, angered by what they consider too miserly EEC commission proposals, have already warned of potentially violent demonstrations in Brussels.

But Britain, encouraged by the success which similar tactics had in 1980, may choose to block the farm price talks in the hope of putting the screws on to get its money back.

The problem for EEC funds is the almost limitless system of subsidies, given to farmers in what is still the EEC's only genuine Common Market policy.

For farming countries like France, Ireland, Denmark or the Netherlands, huge inflows of EEC money have raised living standards for both big farmers and small-time peasant farmers.

But for food-importing Britain, the result has been a heavy deficit on its payments to the EEC which if unchecked this year could top \$2 billion for 1982.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has already made clear what he thinks of Britain's demands for cash reimbursements.

"We're not talking the same language. This isn't what the community is all about," he said. But British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has been equally adamant in stating his case, that Britain is in an unacceptable position and EEC rules should be changed to stop this from happening.

What happens now is still open to conjecture, as no more negotiations on the budget have been scheduled between now and an EEC summit here at the end of March.

Lord Carrington would still like a settlement on the budget and on rebates to Britain to be achieved at or before the March 29-30 summit.

He made this clear in letters to Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, the current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, and to EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn earlier this month.

New 1981-82 EEC farm prices should in principle be approved by the start of April, when new marketing years for important products like milk, beef and sheepmeat begin.

But if the nine other EEC states try to corner Britain by demanding a vote, Britain could refuse to accept this, claiming that a decision on farm prices against its will would infringe vital British national interests.

In taking such a line, Britain would simply be following in the footsteps of France, which established the so-called "Lux-

embourg compromise" on the dogma of national interest in January 1966.

That compromise came after a seven-month crisis during which France systematically boycotted all meetings of the EEC.

In the same way, the repercussions of a new dispute could go far beyond the technical aspects of farm prices, diplomats consider.

For a start France, embattled by rising unemployment and protesting farmers, could announce national subsidies to its farmers in flagrant contravention of EEC rules.

Such a move would not in itself mean the end of the EEC, and France has already broken EEC rules repeatedly when it has felt this to be needed to protect French farmers against foreign competition.

But it would be one further step down the road towards gradual disrepute and disintegration of the EEC's institutions.

Both Mr. Thorn and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher have warned of the dangers of failure to agree on the EEC budget.

"This casts doubt upon the ability of the community to decide about anything," Mr. Genscher told journalists after an inconclusive meeting here on January 25.

Mr. Thorn made plain his disillusion with the negotiations in caustic comment to EEC foreign ministers last month.

They might as well have recorded their speeches on tape, Mr. Thorn said, so stereotyped had their statements on the budget issue become.

But for Britain as well, a long drawn-out row about the budget could backfire in its face.

An interim agreement on fisheries policy, negotiated when Britain joined the EEC in 1973, expires at the end of 1982.

Turkey to get \$115m of U.S. aid

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. administration will ask Congress for a further \$115 million in military and economic aid for Turkey next year according to State Department officials.

The additional money, divided equally between military and economic assistance, would bring the total for the 1983 fiscal year to \$815 million, making Turkey the greatest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel and Egypt.

Aid for Turkey this year totals \$400 million in military sales credits and \$300 million in economic support funds.

The aid increase reflects the U.S. view of Turkey as a pillar of the NATO.

— Reuter

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.8380/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2121/24	Canadian dollars
	2.3820/30	West German marks
	2.6050/6100	Dutch guilders
	1.9125/45	Swiss francs
	40.58/61	Belgian francs
	6.0400/50	French francs
	1270.75/1271.75	Italian lire
	238.75/90	Japanese yen
	5.7870/7900	Swedish crowns
	5.9880/9900	Norwegian crowns
	7.7975/8000	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	377.50/378.25	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Lack of demand made for an easier trend Friday with the January retail price index which was unchanged at 12 per cent on an year on year basis, preventing any sharp fall in government bonds, which ended about 1/4 point off on the day, dealers said.

Equities eased on lack of interest with falls ranging to about 4p and the F.T. index at 1500 was down 2.4 at 569.6.

Gold shares eased with the bullion price but little movement was noted in U.S. and Canadian shares, dealers said.

Glaxo, GEC, Bowater, Hawker and Beecham eased between 3p and 4p but ICI ended unchanged at 346 after a high of 350p. Imperial group added 2 1/2p more, drawing further strength from results announced Thursday, dealers said, but Shell and B.P. eased 8p and 6p in lower oils.

Hopes of a fresh bid from Lombar lifted House Fraser by 4p and Tunnel Holdings gained 5p, awaiting bid terms from Rio Tinto Zinc, which was 3p easier.

Huntley and Palmer added 4p on hopes of increased bid terms from Rowntree Macintosh, dealers added.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:45	Cartoons
6:05	Rainbow
6:25	Buck Rogers
7:15	Local Programme
7:25	Local Programme on Agriculture
8:00	News in Arabic
8:45	Arabic Series
10:15	Arabic Feature Film
11:00	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Varieties
8:00	News in Arabic
8:45	Classical Music
10:00	News in English
10:15	Feature Film: "Domino Principles"

JORDAN RADIO

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Eternal Jerusalem
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:43	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:43	Radioteque
14:00	News Bulletin
14:18	Instrumentals
14:30	Over a Cup of Tea
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:43	Instrumentals
16:50	Old Favourites
17:00	Melody Time
17:30	In Concert
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Play of the Week
19:00	News
19:30	Top Twenty
20:30	Classical Music
21:00	Old Favourites
22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

tracking 04:45 Financial News
 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World
 News; British Press Review 05:15
 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas
 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The
 World Today 06:00 Newsdesk
 06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time
 07:00 World News; News about
 Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies
 07:30 Music for Harpsichord 07:45
 Network U.K. 08:00 World News;
 Reflections 08:15 Peoples' Choice
 08:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 09:00
 World News; British Press Review
 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial
 News 09:40 Look Ahead
 09:45 Science in Action 10:15
 About Britain 10:30 O Henry 11:00
 World News; News about Britain
 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week
 in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00
 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Anything
 Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00
 World News; Commentary 13:15
 Network U.K. 13:30 Opera Gallery
 13:45 Strictly Instrumental
 14:15 The Instrument Makers
 14:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 15:00
 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Saturday
 Special 16:00 World News; Commentary
 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00
 News Summary 17:05 Sports Round-Up
 17:40 World News; News about
 Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld
 18:30 Play of the Week Time Reg-
 istered 19:30 Terry Wogan's Album
 Time 20:00 World News; Com-
 mentary 20:15 Goods Books 20:30
 The Ages of Man 21:15 Twentieth
 Century Folk 21:30 People and
 Politics 22:00 World News; From
 Our Own Correspondent 22:30
 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45
 Sports Round-up 23:00 World
 News; Commentary 23:15 Let-
 terbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour
17:00 Weekend **18:00** Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories **18:30** New York, New York **19:00** News

and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Agaba
9:00	Cairo
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Rama
9:50	Kuwait
10:00	Karachi, Dubai
10:10	Doha, Bahrain
10:15	Beirut
11:05	Abu Dhabi (Swissair)
11:05	Riyadh (Saudia)
17:00	Cairo
17:45	Copenhagen, Athens
17:45	New York, Vienna
18:00	Cairo
18:05	London (BA)
18:05	Rome (Alitalia)
18:50	Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
20:20	Cairo (EA)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
20:50	Frankfurt
24:00	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Baghdad
02:00	Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:00	Cairo
6:15	Frankfurt (LH)
6:45	Beirut
7:00	Agaba
7:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
11:00	Vienna, New York
11:30	Cairo
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
11:55	Athens, Zurich (Swissair)
12:00	London
12:00	Frankfurt
12:05	Riyadh (Saudia)
12:50	Paris
13:30	Cairo
13:15	Tripoli, Tunis
19:00	Kuwait
19:30	Jeddah
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:15	Cairo (EA)
22:00	Baghdad
01:15	Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS: Amman: Abdul Rahim Al Najjar ... 75050

Irbid: Zaid Jaradat ... 2001

Zargha: Mahmoud Qoura ... 85132

PHARMACIES:

Amman:	Al Salam	36730
Rama:	Hashem	3872
Hashem:	Hashem	69295
Irbid:	Wardah	3353
Zargha:	Al Aqsa	(—)
Taxis:	Taxis	4460
Al Neil:	Al Neil	44433
Tariq:	Tariq	23024
Shmeisani:	Shmeisani	65294
Asm:	Asm	66593

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37809
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	843555/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club	Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club	Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club	Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Luw-eidbeh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)	Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)	Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church	Asrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church	Asrafieh 71331
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational)	meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani 63249

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	4:56
Sunrise	6:21
Dhuhr	11:50
Maghrib	5:20
Isha	6:45

MUSEUMS

Military Museum	Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m
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SPORTS

2nd round of Victorian Golf Open

Lee Trevino steals the show

MELBOURNE, Australia (A.P.) — American golfing superstar Lee Trevino shot to an outright lead during the second round of the \$100,000 Victorian Open at Metropoli on Friday.

The huge gallery went wild as Trevino hit the front with a four

under par 68 for a two round total of 138.

Trevino, just two under the card overnight, went out to a great six under to wrench the lead from 24-year-old Melbourne rookie professional Michael Clayton.

In a day of contrasting fortunes,

McEnroe signs contract with WCT

DALLAS (R) — American John McEnroe, the world number one, will play in three World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournaments this year, the Dallas-based WCT announced Friday.

He has signed a contract to compete in a \$300,000 event in Strasbourg, France, from March 15 to 21 and according to a clause in the contract that automatically commits him to play in both the WCT finals in Dallas from April 20 to 26 and the tournament of champions at Forest Hills, New York, from May 2 to 9.

The Dallas and Forest Hills events are the two most important ones on the WCT schedule and their "capture" of McEnroe can be seen as the latest round in the battle between the Dallas organisation and the men's Grand Prix circuit from which WCT broke away last May.

In all three events McEnroe is likely to meet Ivan Lendl, who is challenging him strongly for the number one ranking. The 21-year-old Czechoslovak has beaten McEnroe four times in the past 12 months.

New Zealand World Cup team beaten by Hungary

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (A.P.) — New Zealand's growing soccer reputation lost little ground Thursday night despite a 1-2 loss to Hungary at Mt. Smart Stadium here.

Hungary had the better of the midfield, mounted more attacks and generally looked sharper, as the benefit of the lead-up matches in Australia were quickly evident.

The New Zealand team, which included several reserve players, was playing together for the first time in a month, but was far from outplayed.

The scoring opened in the 23rd minute with a "soft" goal for Ignace Izzo following a New Zealand defensive mistake.

New Zealand were stung into action, and equalised a minute from the interval when the referee ruled a foul on forward Brian Turner, and he snapped home a powerful penalty drive to level at 1-1.

Early in the second spell the Hungarians dominated, with a few New Zealand counter attacks.

Four minutes from time, Bela Bodonyi ran on to a through ball inside the defence and flicked in the winning goal.

Sue Brown keeps her place as Oxford's cox for the boat race

LONDON (R) — Sue Brown, who last year became the first woman to compete in the 127-year history of the University Boat Race, has again been named as Oxford's cox for this year's race on March 27.

Brown, a 23-year-old biochemistry student, has held off the challenge of her main rival Steve Higgins, last year's cox of Oxford's reserve crew.

Oxford will be bidding for a seventh consecutive win over Cambridge in the annual seven kilometres race on the River Thames.

Michael Spinks in sight of \$2m pay day

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Michael Spinks will move within sight of a two million-dollar pay day if he retains his World Boxing Association (WBA) light-heavyweight title against Ugandan Mustapha Wasajja Saturday.

Spinks, brother of former heavyweight champion Leon, is already looking beyond this clash to a meeting with the rival World Boxing Council (WBC) title-holder, Dwight Braxton, in the autumn.

"I would like at least two million dollars for that one," said Spinks, who enters the ring against Wasajja defending an unbeaten professional record stretching back 18 fights, including 12 knockouts.

Wasajja has emerged as the number one contender by winning 24 of his 25 bouts—he lost 15 out of 28 as an amateur—but his lack of punching power is likely to be critical against an opponent of the calibre of Spinks. The Ugandan has only seven knockouts to his credit.

Spinks, who won the title from Eddie Mustafa Muhammad in Las Vegas last July, will be making his second defence of the WBA crown. In his first fight as champion he stopped Vonzell Johnson in seven rounds here in November.

Spinks admits he knows little about Wasajja, apart from the fact he is a left-hander, but said: "He's been winning by moving, sticking and scoring from the outside. When a fighter keeps winning like that, you have to be concerned."

Trainer Percy Richardson has brought in a string of left-handed sparring partners for Spinks, who has sparred 114 rounds against southpaws Chris Wells, Bernard McClain and Leo Rogers.

Wasajja's trainer, Dane Borge Krogh, is confident his man can unseat the champion, and said: "Spinks throws slow punches. He's no Sugar Ray Leonard, that's for sure."

Spinks, 25, hinted he might follow his brother into the heavyweight ranks in the future.

"I'm young and I'm big in the legs," he said. "The day will come when I won't be able to make weight."

Newly-created WBA division

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African Robbie Williams and Puerto Rican Ossie Ocasio do battle Saturday for the honour of

becoming the first champion of the World Boxing Association's (WBA) newly-created cruiserweight division.

Postponed from last Saturday after a deluge flooded the open-air stadium and wrecked the ring canopy, it should be a close, if poor quality, world title clash.

Williams and Ocasio are the WBA's leading contenders, although both men are largely unknown internationally.

Neither figures in the rival World Boxing Council (WBC) ratings and neither has defeated anyone of note.

Williams came to the fore with a

couple of pulverising victories over moderate local heavyweights, while Ocasio's claim to fame is that he went seven rounds with world champion Larry Holmes before being dumped on the canvas for the full count in 1979.

Ocasio followed that in 1980 by being knocked out in the first round by Mike Dokes and quitting in the fifth after taking a severe beating from the then European champion John L. Gardner of Britain.

The Puerto Rican has the advantage of a longer reach and at last week's weigh-in was 1.2 kilos heavier than his opponent.

Liverpool to meet Tottenham in English League Cup final

LONDON (R) — Mike Hazard, a late replacement for injured Argentine international Ricardo Villa, Wednesday night earned Tottenham a meeting with Liverpool in the final of the English League Cup.

The 21-year-old midfielder scored the only goal of the semifinal second leg against West Bromwich at Tottenham's White Hart Lane ground. The first leg ended in a goalless draw.

Hazard's goal in the 56th minute stretched the English F.A. Cup holders unbeaten run in cup matches to 22 and buried West

Bromwich's hopes of appearing in the final of a major competition for the first time for 12 years.

England soccer captain Kevin Keegan scored his 20th goal of the season to earn first division leaders Southampton a 1-1 draw away to League champions Aston Villa. They lead Manchester United by two points.

Dutch international Frans Thijssen, injured early in Ipswich's League Cup semifinal against Liverpool Wednesday night, learned that he has a broken ankle. He will be out of action for about two months.

Virginia Ruzici knocked out of Avon tennis championships

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (A.P.)

— Virginia Ruzici of Romania became the first seeded player to be knocked out of the Avon Championships of Kansas City Thursday after being defeated by Mary Lou Piatek, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5 in quarterfinal action.

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova defeated Claudia Kohde of West Germany in straight sets, 7-6, 7-2, 6-2, in an opening-round match of the \$100,000 championships.

Navratilova, a two-time Wimbledon singles champion and the No. 2 player in the world, trailed Kohde 5-3 in the first set before winning the next three games to take a 6-5 advantage.

The 18-year-old Kohde won the 12th game of the set to send the set into a tiebreaker, which Navratilova won 7-2.

The hard-hitting Navratilova won the first four games of the second set and cruised to victory.

Navratilova will play unseeded Anne Smith in quarterfinal action, and will team up with Rosemary Casals in semifinal doubles competition against Barbara Potter and Sharon Walsh. In another quarterfinal singles match, Potter will play Rosalyn Fairbank.

In another match Thursday, third-seeded Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia defeated unseeded Andrea Leand of the United States, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1 in quarterfinal action.

The doubles team of Sue Barker and Ann Kiyomura rallied from two games down in the second set to defeat Virginia Ruzici and Eva Pfaff, 6-4, 6-3, in a first-round doubles match.

Japanese wins Kyoto marathon

KYOTO, Japan (A.P.) — Japanese runner Masahiko Furuta won the 42.195 kilometres Kyoto international marathon Thursday, finishing more than a minute ahead of runnerup Ryszard Marczak of Poland.

The 28-year-old Japanese covered the distance in 2 hours, 17 minutes, 58 seconds under clear skies. Marczak, 36, finished in 2:19:06, followed by Steve Benson of the United States in 2:21:04.

American Gary Fannelli finished 14th in 2:27:41 among the 284 runners competing in the 14th annual race at this ancient Japanese capital in central Japan.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ K 108
♥ J 865
♦ 8

EAST
♦ A K 542
♦ J 7652 ♦ Q 943
♥ A ♦ 432
♦ 63 ♦ 109742

SOUTH
♦ A
♥ K 1097
♦ A K J 5
♦ 63

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♦ Pass
6 ♥ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♦.

Murphy must have been a bridge player. From where else could he come up with a law that states: "If anything can go wrong, it will." But you don't always have to submit tamely to the whims of distribution.

Although six no trump would have been proof against any lie of the cards, North-South did well to get to the excellent heart slam.

Once North jump raised hearts, South was interested in slam. He wisely did not launch into Blackwood.

While South was unlucky to run into a 5-1 club split with the trump ace in the wrong hand, it did not take a genius to see that almost the only threat to the slam lay in a club ruff. There was a simple way to protect against that possibility.

Correct technique is to cross the ace of spades at trick two, cash the ace of diamonds and ruff a diamond in dummy. Now declarer cashes the king of spades and discards his second club. With that matter taken care of, declarer can proceed to draw trumps. West can take his ace, but when he continues clubs, declarer can overruff East, and the contract is assured.

EBU fails to complete payment for Olympics television rights

LOS ANGELES (R) — Olympic officials here have held productive talks with the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) on its failure to complete payment for its television rights to the 1984 summer games, an Olympic spokeswoman said Friday.

The union, which represents 31 countries in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, failed to pay the final instalment of \$12 million by the contract deadline of February 1.

The union obtained the television rights for \$19.8 million. By comparison, the U.S. rights were sold to the ABC television network for \$225 million.

The spokeswoman said the union had always intended to pay the money, but a series of technical details had to be resolved. She said these were discussed during three days of productive negotiations and the union negotiators had returned home.

The Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee hoped to hear from the union within a week, she added.

Soviet Salnikov equals European swimming record

MOSCOW (R) — Olympic champion Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union equalled the European record for the men's 400 metres freestyle at the Soviet swimming championships Thursday.

Salnikov, winner of the three gold medals at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, won in three minutes 51.20 seconds.

Sergei Iezhenko, another of the Soviet Union's Olympic champions, won the men's 400 metres individual medley in 4:26.43.

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هكذا على الفهم

Andrew Young: ex-ambassador now runs Atlanta in his own style

Tensions seem to have eased since then, particularly now that someone is standing trial for the murders. Although law enforcement issues remain in the foreground of the mayor's programme, he also means to play an



"I think we're going to catch (overtake) them -- not that I want to win the race -- among the older people, too," Dr. Hendin said.

"Just in this century, life expectancy was 47. Now it's 70 or thereabout. It's an enormous difference. When people died early there weren't as many issues."

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"You will NOT invite your mother to spend the night . . . this is the longest night of the year!"

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WORLD

U.N. commission censures Israel

GENEVA (Agencies) — The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, against Western opposition, has adopted three resolutions condemning Israel, including one urging that the Camp David talks on Palestinian autonomy be discontinued.

The commission approved the Camp David resolution by 24 votes to eight, with 10 abstentions. The United States, Australia, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Denmark opposed the resolution while Japan and several Latin American countries abstained.

The resolution said the commission "strongly rejected" the continuation of the negotiations between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy.

— under which Israel and Egypt made peace in 1977 — "have no validity in so far as they purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967."

In another resolution adopted by 22 votes to 11, with seven abstentions, the commission condemned Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and declared the action null and void.

This resolution was sponsored.

Cairo court quashes Sadat decree

CAIRO (Agencies) — A Cairo court has suspended a decree issued by the late President Anwar Sadat under which 1,600 people

were arrested last September on charges of stirring sectarian hatred, court sources said.

One of the lawyers who challenged the presidential decree said the court ruling has robbed the government of the legal basis under which the arrests were made.

The official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported that the government had been ordered to pay the costs of the case.

More than 200 of those detained have since been released and MENA said another 81 people, including a Christian Coptic bishop, four priests and 25 other Copts, were ordered freed by Egypt's socialist prosecutor Thursday.

Mr. Abdul Halim Ramadan, one of the 15 lawyers who filed the case, told reporters after Thursday's hearing that he would take the president and interior minister to court if the remainder were not released.

Mr. Sadat ordered the arrests on charges of fomenting sectarian tension. Several professors and journalists were transferred from sensitive positions in universities, newspapers and radio and television to less important posts.

In another dispatch, MENA said 31 alleged Communists were arrested last Monday on charges of trying to overthrow the Egyptian government and replace it with a Communist regime.

The agency said those arrested were members of "The Egyptian Communist Party of the 8th of January."

The significance of the date was not explained. The agency also did not say why there had been a delay in announcing the arrests.

Western countries, strongly condemned Israeli policies in the occupied territories, including violence against Arabs, confiscation of Arab land, destruction of Arab property and continuing establishment of Israeli settlements.

The resolution called on Israel to release all Arab detainees and on all U.N. member states and international organisations not to recognise changes made by Israel in the occupied areas. It also asked the U.N. to arrange a special seminar on the subject in Geneva.

Polish pilot defects with LOT plane

BERLIN (A.P.) — A plane of the Polish airline LOT, en route from Warsaw to Wrocław with a crew of four and 19 passengers, landed on Tempelhof airfield Friday and eight persons asked West Berlin officials for political asylum.

The pilot, who was accompanied by six relatives, diverted the Soviet-built AN-24 to the U.S. Air Force-administered base and German officials said his co-pilot also decided to stay in West Berlin after the plane touched down.

U.S. officials questioned the passengers and crew and then handed over jurisdiction to German authorities. The U.S. Air Force was left with the problem of how to get the pilotless Antonov back to Poland.

Israeli court upholds seizure of Arab lands

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The supreme court has rejected an appeal by Arab landowners in the occupied West Bank who challenged the military's right to seize land owned by them in the area.

The Arabs had hoped to block government seizure of land which the military claimed were to be used for "military purposes."

The landowners also challenged the procedure by which West Bank Arabs have to apply to a military appeals board to contest ownership claims on areas declared state lands by the military.

Attorneys for landowners near Hebron and Nablus appealed to the court last December to block the military government's declaring land near their villages state-owned. They also said the occupation authorities wanted to build new settlements on their lands.

In its ruling Wednesday, the court rejected the Arab's petition

and said that international law and Israeli law required the military command in the occupied territory to protect public property, thereby upholding the military's right to seize West Bank land belonging to Arabs.

In 1979, the court ordered the dismantlement of a settlement built on private land after it found that it had been built for political rather than strictly military purposes. Since then, the Israeli government has continued to build settlements on Arab lands seized under claims that the ownership has not been proven.

"The case was about the whole question of trying to find out what is government land and using this land for settlements," said Flea Albeck of the civil department in the state attorney's office. "The court's decision reinforces the right of the military government to use government-owned land for its purposes."

Bonn to host NATO summit

BONN (R) — Heads of state and government of the Western alliance will meet on June 10 for a NATO summit in Bonn, not Brussels as originally tentatively scheduled, the West German government said Friday.

President Reagan will arrive here on the eve of the session, and is expected to hold private talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, government spokesman Kurt Becker said.

The White House said last month Mr. Reagan would attend the NATO meeting after taking part in a seven-nation economic summit in Versailles, France, and visiting Pope John Paul in Rome.

Mr. Becker said the president would also visit Windsor Castle in Britain, presumably to meet Queen Elizabeth.

Asked whether the government would ban demonstrations by the powerful West German Peace Movement crusading against NATO rearmament plans, he joked: "I note it falls on Corpus Christi Day," traditionally an occasion for religious processions here.

Spanish coup trial to open February 19

MADRID (R) — The court martial of 32 Spanish officers and a civilian charged with involvement in an attempted military coup a year ago will open on Feb. 19, the defence ministry said Thursday.

The date was set by the supreme council of military justice and military authorities started taking the accused to a heavily-guarded barracks 10 kilometres outside Madrid, where the trial will be held. They will remain there during the whole trial, expected to last nearly two months.

The accused, who include three generals, face possible prison sentences ranging from a year and a half to 30 years on charges of military rebellion. A military prosecutor will request the maximum term for Lt.-Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, Maj.-Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn and Lt.-Col. Antonio Tejero Molina. Mus-tachioed 50-year-old Lt.-Col. Tejero led nearly 300 rebel Civil Guards into the Madrid parliament in a volley of shots in the evening of Feb. 23, 1981.

S. Africans protest 'rotten law system'

JOHANNESBURG (A.P.) — More than 1,000 people joined a protest rally Friday against the death of trade union activist Neil Aggett, the first white to die in detention under South Africa's security laws.

Helen Suzman, an opposition leader in parliament, told the crowd the protest was aimed not only at the detention laws but also "against the whole rotten system of unjust laws that wreck race relations inside the country and bring us into disrepute elsewhere in the world."

In Cape Town, Minister of Police Louis le Grange declined to answer questions in parliament on whether Mr. Aggett had medical treatment before he was found hanged in his cell Feb. 4. Mr. Le Grange said the attorney general would start an inquiry soon, and did not want to jeopardise that legal process.

Mr. Aggett, a 28-year-old medical doctor, was working as Transvaal province secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union when he was detained. The government has not disclosed any details of the autopsy or investigation.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Syria protests to U.S. on reports of unrest in Hama

DAMASCUS (R) — The Syrian government summoned U.S. Ambassador Robert Paganelli to the foreign ministry Thursday and lodged a formal protest against State Department reports of unrest in Syria.

Officials said a protest note described the reports, which spoke of serious disturbances in the central Syrian town of Hama, as "open intervention in Syrian internal affairs."

A Syrian statement on events in Hama said security forces had made arrests and confiscated arms during a search of suspected Muslim brotherhood hideouts in the town.

Damascus accuses the brotherhood of a series of anti-government bombings and assassinations over recent years.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said in Washington Wednesday that Syrian security authorities had sealed the town off after serious disturbances.

Haddad forces to fight for Iran

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Volunteers from the Israeli-backed South Lebanon enclave of Christian militia commander Saad Haddad have arrived in Iran to fight in the war against Iraq, Mr. Haddad's radio station says.

The report, which was broadcast by the "Voice of Hope," could not be confirmed immediately in Tehran, where Iranian government offices were closed during celebrations marking the third anniversary of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution.

Agca accomplices jailed in Turkey

ANKARA (A.P.) — A military tribunal Thursday sentenced to three years and one month in prison three Turks convicted for providing a hideout in 1979 for Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca, now jailed in Italy for his attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.

The trio, Mehmet Kursun, Mustafa Dikici and Hasan Muhyir Pala, were found guilty of aiding and abetting Agca by providing him a temporary hideout in Ankara immediately after he escaped from a military prison in Istanbul.

Iran celebrates 3rd anniversary of revolution

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Iran commemorated the third anniversary of its Islamic revolution with a crackdown on leftist urban guerrillas, a football match and mass prayers and demonstrations Thursday.

A staffer at Tehran Radio, reached by telephone from the Beirut office of the Associated Press, said several leftist urban guerrilla hideouts were discovered in Tehran Wednesday and an undisclosed number of arrests were made.

The staffer, who requested anonymity, said authorities had not given the number of those arrested.

However, a well-placed source in Tehran said four high-ranking of the Marxist guerrilla group Peykar, an offshoot of the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organization, had been arrested in the capital in a new crackdown on urban guerrilla hideouts which coincided with nationwide celebrations marking the anniversary of the Feb. 11 Islamic revolution.

The source, who for security reasons requested anonymity, said several hideouts of the Peykar group had been uncovered in Tehran and at least four members of the group had been arrested. He gave no further details.

The latest crackdown on guerrillas started Monday when revolutionary guards raided several Mujahadeen hideouts in the capital, killing the Mujahadeen's chief of staff, Musa Khayabani, the head of the internal operations in the absence of leader Mansour Rajavi who is in exile in Paris. Mr. Rajavi's wife was among those killed in the raids.

The Mujahadeen, Peykar and other leftist groups have mounted a seven-month war of bombings and assassinations on the fundamentalist regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Khomeini's Paris exile home bombed

PARIS (A.P.) — A bomb explosion and fire early Friday totally destroyed the Paris suburban house from which Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini mounted the Iranian revolution, authorities said. The house in suburban Neuville-le-Chateau was lent to Ayatollah Khomeini when he arrived in France in October, 1978, having been expelled by Iraq after 15 years exile there. What neighbours described as a very powerful blast shattered the house at 3.45 a.m. Friday and the subsequent fire completed the destruction. Police said a door had been forced to enter the house, and that an effigy of Ayatollah Khomeini was found hanging from a tree in the garden. The attack was not immediately claimed. Police said the house belongs to Mrs. Colette Asgari, 39, a French woman apparently married to an Iranian and currently living at the Razi Lycee (high school) in Tehran. Ayatollah Khomeini lived there from October, 1978 until his triumphant return to Tehran in February, 1979. A large team of followers taped his almost daily statements there and relayed them by telephone to Tehran, where they were distributed on cassettes — an operation credited with playing a major role in the revolution.

Moscow hunger striker returns to Siberia

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet woman Pentecostalist who staged a month-long hunger strike in the United States embassy in Moscow to press for permission to leave the Soviet Union, flew to Siberia Friday to join members of her family. A U.S. embassy spokesman said 31-year-old Lydia Vashchenko, who ended her hunger strike two weeks ago after being taken to a Moscow hospital, boarded the plane without any hindrance from the authorities. Miss Vashchenko left hospital Thursday and was driven back to the embassy in a U.S. diplomatic car to be reunited with six other members of the fundamentalist Christian sect. They have been living in one room there since they rushed past Soviet guards into the embassy compound in June 1978, demanding visas to emigrate. She said Thursday she would return to her home town of Chernogorsk and apply again for an exit visa. If she and her friends and relatives in the embassy and at home were refused she would start another hunger strike. Miss Vashchenko's mother, Augustina, who is still in the embassy, said she would give up her hunger strike as soon as she heard that her daughter had arrived safely in her home town.

What was good for dogs, is good for owner

BERLIN, New Hampshire (R) — A man who tried to destroy four puppies by abandoning them on a freezing garbage dump was Thursday ordered by a judge to spend two nights at the same dump. Judge Wallace Ankiel found Rowland Duchasne guilty of cruelty to animals and said he would have to go to the dump for two 12-hour periods or pay a \$200 fine. Mr. Duchasne, who left the four puppies under a pile of garbage at the city dump, said he would go to the dump rather than pay the fine. Nightly temperatures here at this time of year fall below freezing point. Police Sgt. Robert Gendron, who will keep an eye on Mr. Duchasne, said: "He's not supposed to have any shelter or anything. The judge said if he should try and leave the area that he should be brought in on a charge of contempt of court."

SALESMEN REQUIRED

A number of vacancies exist for experienced qualified salesmen to market a range of building and construction materials in Iraq.

Interested applicants please call Mr. John Martin at the Sheraton Hotel (tel. 60000) for an appointment.

Interviews will be arranged in Amman on Saturday and Monday, Feb. 13 and 15, at the Sheraton Hotel, Amman, Jordan.

موافقة وزارة العمل رقم م/٨٢/٢١١ تاريخ ١٩٨٢/٢/١٠

Wave of violence reported in France

PARIS (R) — A foreign legionnaire was killed and two other military men were wounded seriously in a wave of bomb and machine-gun attacks across France Thursday night, police said Friday.

Several masked men raked a Foreign Legion sentry post near Corsica's northeast coastal town of Bastia with machine-gun fire, killing a 44-year-old Italian legionnaire and seriously wounding a 27-year-old Swiss, police said.

A non-commissioned air force officer was wounded seriously in the legs in a separate shotgun attack which took place at his home, also south of Bastia, they said.

A Bastia police spokesman said

responsibility for six small bomb attacks in the area was claimed by the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) but could not confirm reports by Marseilles police that the FLNC admitted the attacks on the soldiers. Police said there was extensive damage but no injuries.

The male caller also claimed responsibility in the name of the FLNC for the machine-gun attacks which killed the legionnaire and wounded two others.

The attacks came on the eve of funeral services, to be attended by Defence Minister Charles Hernu, for 36 French soldiers and foreign legionnaires killed in a plane accident in East Africa a week ago. The FLNC has been inactive for

several months. But for years it has described French troops and foreign legionnaires stationed in Corsica as occupation forces and called for their withdrawal.

In Paris, two bombs went off outside companies associated with Chile, an airline office and a meat importer, causing serious damage but no injuries, police said.

They said a caller claimed responsibility for those attacks in the name of a group called "Paris, Gdansk, Bakunin, Salvador, Guatemala." Mikhail Bakunin was a 19th century Soviet anarchist.

The group has claimed responsibility for a number of attacks in Paris in recent weeks but police said its origins and purpose remained unclear.

Pope: To Africa again with faith

By Annette von Broecker
Reuter

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul resumes his pastoral globetrotting this week, nine months after an attempt on his life, with a second visit to Africa, the continent he sees as a new frontier for the Catholic faith.

The 61-year-old Polish pontiff, who was shot by a would-be assassin last May 13, left on Friday for an eight-day tour taking in Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, Benin, Gabon and tiny Equatorial Guinea.

Vatican experts describe the Pope's choice as significant. Nigeria, on the threshold of an industrial revolution based on its oil wealth, has a young and growing Catholic church which already exports priests and missionaries to other African countries.

The Roman Catholic church in Marxist-Leninist Benin, African home of the voodoo cult, in Gabon and in Equatorial Guinea badly needs a boost as it has often been repressed by politics and has practised "Africanised" deviations from orthodox doctrine, such as polygamy.

The Pope is not expected to carry a new message to these countries but Vatican experts say he will reiterate a plea he made to millions of Africans during his six-nation visit in 1980:

"Be yourselves ... guard your African roots well, safeguard the values of your culture."

During that visit the Pope told huge crowds to reject Western materialism and dictatorship and to find their own brand of Christian humanism based on democracy, respect for human rights and religious freedom.

On that historic journey he commented: "How I would love to defend Africa from ... materialistic visions of man and society." But on another occasion the Pope, who lives in Communist Poland until his election to the papal throne in 1978, said "an atheistic ideology can never be the moving and guiding force for advancing the well-being of individuals."

The Pope's new African mission is seen as part of an effort to reinforce the Catholic Church's role as a spearhead in a battle to ensure that African nations do not become victims of a power game between East and West.

"Africa is called to bring fresh ideals and insights to a world that shows signs of fatigue and selfishness. I am convinced that you Africans can do this," the Pope said in Ghana two years ago.

And he returned from Africa with this message to the world: "Let Africa live and grow in peace, sheltered from ideological and political conflicts which are alien to its deep mentality."

Vatican observers say, Pope John Paul's choice of Africa for his first foreign journey after the near fatal shooting last May came as no surprise.

In fact the Pontiff himself sees his African mission not so much as that of a pilgrim but of a missionary to continue "the evangelisation" of Africa.

"I pray that, with God's grace, my visit may initiate a new era of evangelisation ...," he said recently.

As the starting point for this "missionary work," the Pope selected Nigeria which is playing a key role in the emergence of black Africa.

The Pope will spend five days in Nigeria, a country where 50 per cent of the 80 million inhabitants are Muslims and only 4.9 million are Catholics.

Yet Nigerian bishops report that the church is enjoying an unprecedented boom. Its ranks have grown so rapidly that seminaries are overcrowded and priests and nuns have been sent to work in other African countries.

While in Nigeria, the Pope will celebrate open-air masses, meet government leaders, visit Catholic missions and speak to the sick, the old, to students, teachers and workers. He is expected to follow 16-hour-a-day schedules.



Pope John Paul II hoists a Ghanaian girl in tradition costume during his visit to Africa in May 1980 (Gamma photo)

The Pope is also expected to meet Islamic leaders in Nigeria to promote a dialogue for tolerance and mutual understanding. He has already hinted that in his talks with Nigerian government leaders he will raise the delicate subject of Catholic education.

Nigeria has nationalised religious schools and the local Catholic church has been pressing for their reopening. He is also expected to discuss education in left-wing Benin.

Particularly in Benin, but also in Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, the Pope is expected to denounce the practice of polygamy and to urge priests to establish guidance centres for monogamy marriages. On his last African tour, he referred to Adam and Eve and said that "to resemble God, humanity must be a couple of two people."

The Vatican has also been concerned by reports of an increase in the number of local clergy breaking their chastity or celibacy vows. Pope John Paul, a staunch defender of church doctrine and morals, is not likely to favour requests for more "Africanised" content in the liturgy.

In 1980 he expressed concern about local rituals creeping into the liturgy.

Vatican observers say that although he professes a deep affection for what he describes as the "African soul," he is not expected to make any concessions that would compromise the purity of Roman Catholic rites and rules.

The defence of traditional church teaching has been the main hallmark of his three-year pontificate.

هكذا عن النص